NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK PHEATRE. Broadway opposits New York. THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Pourteenth street.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 555 Broadway, op-he Metropolitan Hotel—In Their Emmorian Bayes mars, Singles, Dancing and Burlingues—Shadow PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 6 Westwenty-fourth street. Bunwonne's Minarests. - Spatental instructs. Ballade, Bunkesques, &c. A Tail' So. 11

ERLLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Breadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Song, Dances, Econs.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 ROWST.—COMIC COLLISS—NEURO MINISTRESS BALLEY DIVERTISSEMENT, IC.—UNCLE SAM'S VETERANS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light AND LAUGHARLE ENTERTAINMENTS, CORPS DE BALLEY, &C. FEMALE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyln,-

HOOLEY'S OPER & HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN-

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. -Erntopias

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.-MR. DE CORDOTA'S HU NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.— LECTRIES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE twice delly. Hard and Right Ann of Phoner. Open from 3 A. M. 1011 10 P. M. SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING-GRAND SACRED CONCERT A

New York, Sunday, November 11, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPR.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news recert date yesterday evening, November 10. Lord Derby, the Premier of England, alludes to th conciliatory terms, expressing the hope that the settlement of pending questions will be approached in the

The Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, was married in St. Petersburg to the heir apparent to the throne of R

society have been arrested in Paris. Our special correspondence from Austria and Italy, dated at Olmutz, Troppau, Prague and Venice, narrates matter of much interest, detailing the tour of the Em-peror of Austria and the reawakening of the people of

Francis Joseph, of Austria, had a "mildly" enthusi astic reception in Prague a few hours previous to the making of an attempt to take his life by shooting. The stration was not congenial, however. The letter of our correspondent closes just previous to his Majesty entering the theatre, at the door of which the assassin

Consols closed at 89% for money in London yesterda The prices of American securities have not been received Middling uplands was at 14%d. in the Liverpool cotton

MISCELLANBOUS.

resident yesterday submitted some portions of and message to the Cabinet. Our relations with compy a very prominent position in the message, are is reason to believe that in case neither Maxime is reason to believe that in case neither Maxime allian nor the French troops have left on the arrival or eneral Sherman, vigorous measures to expedite their isparture will be recommended to Congress. Letters ritten in the interest of the imperialists have een received in Washington discrediting the story of faximilian's abdication, but they are not believed. Jeneral Sherman, accompanied by Colonel Audenveld, his pide, Minister Campbell and Secretary of Legation illian nor the French troops have left on the arrival o embarked yesterday afternoon on the st

order that they may be relieved to some extent by forts to get off goods which will prove unfashionable although of fine quality. Winter mantles, matinos dresses, bonnets, trimmings, with the other requisites

habeas corpus case was concluded yesterday afternoon Judge Bartol will announce his decision on Tuesday. It is now believed that the election judges appointed by the new commissioners will, in case the decision deposes the latter, claim to have been illegally appointed judges, and thus nullify the election.

The Executive Committee of the German societies held a meeting on Friday evening, at their rooms on the Bowery. Mr. John J. Freedman made a speech on the w and its relation to the recent elections, in which he said that the strength of Fenton with his party lay in the fact that he had signed the Excise law.

lay in the fact that he had signed the Excise law.

An application was made before Judge Brady, of the
Court of Common Pleas, yesterday for an order to examine Rufus L. Lord to perpetuate his testimony. The
motion was made in the case of Barron vs. Vormilyes, the plaintiff being a party who sustained a loss of half a million in securities deposited in Lord's safe at the time of the celebrated robbery. The motion was granted.
The case of Stoddard vs. Stoddard, which is an action

for divorce by a husband from his wife on the ground dultery, was up in the Superior Court chambers yesterday morning. A motion was made by the wife's counse for alimony and was argued at length.

The examination of witnesses in reference to the pur-chase by Mr. Heilen of coupons from bonds stolen from Mr. Rufus L. Lord, was resumed yesterday before Judge Dowling. The defence was closed and a decision made that the evidence would not warrant the court in sending the case to the Grand Jury. The defendant was accord The examination of witnesses in the case of the Rev.

Scorge T. Williams, an Episcopalian minister, who is charged with picking a lady's pocket in a Fifth avenue Dodge yesterday. The case after one witness was exmined was postponed until the 21st inst.
William Hayden, a native of Louisville, Ky., and one

of the Fenian prisoners on trial in Toronto, was yester-day found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 13th Information has been received that the herring fisheries

of Labrador are a complete failure, and the coast inhabiiants are consequently rendered destitute.

Two women were murdered by negroes near Brand

ville, S. C., on Thursday last. The murderers have General J. C. Davis has prohibited any military dis

play in Louisville over the body of Roger Hanson, formerly a robel general, on the occasion of its inter-ment. The annual session of the Synod of the Pre Church of Virginia is now being held in Norfolk, Va.

A short but interesting and comprehensive history of the Cattolic Church in America is published this morn-

for Havana, Simi and Vera Cruz at noon to morrow, from pier No. 3 North river. The mails for the above ports will close at the Post Office at clevan o'clock. The stock market was unsettled yesterday, but closed teady. Gold was heavy and sold down to 144%.

The downward turn in the gold premium exerted a epremium influence in trade circles on Saturday, and

the volume of business was light. Prices for nearly all tinds of merchandise favored the buyer, the come articles previous prices were obtained. On Change there was aimost a general decline, flour being 10c a 20c lower, and wheat 2c a 3c lower. Corn was unchanged. Oats were ateady. Pork was duil and lower. Beef was quiet, but steady. Lard was duil, lower and heavy. Freights were exceedingly quiet. Whiskey was duil and nominal.

The Resources and Credit of the Govern

We cannot look at the extraordin resources of the country and government and then at the low state of our credit abroad without surprise, and without feeling that there must be either something radically wrong in the administration of our financial affairs or profound ignorance as to our condition and neans. Let us look at the facts. United States six per cent stocks, bearing interest in gold, are selling in London twenty below British three per cents—that is, ours are sold at sixty nine, while the others are sold at-eighty-nine. If the credit of the United States be an grown as that of England, if the interest and principal of our debt will as certainly be paid as that of the British, if our resources and our means of paying be as great as those of Great Britain, our five-twenties should be worth just double English consols. Instead of being twenty below they should be eighty-nine above; instead of being quoted at sixty-nine they ought to be at one hundred and seventyeight. That is the real measure of relative value, apart from local preference for one or the other and independent of such modificatien as the trade exchanges between the two countries would make, if the credit and resources of one country be as good as those of the other. This is so plain that a child may understand it. Financiers cannot even mystify it by their affected profundities and Stock Exchange jargon. The question, then, is simply as to the com-

parative credit, resources and means of payng the debts of the two countries, as well as the chance of their debts being paid. Hardly any one believes that the national debt of England will ever be paid. England has probably reached the limit, or nearly so, of her productive power. As compared with this country she is positively on the decline. Mr. Gladstone, with the far-seeing mind of a statesman, understands this, for in a speech made a short time since he boldly expressed the prospective and comparative condition of his country. He could see the time coming, and he said so, when the mines of England would give out, when the enterprise of that country would be overshadowed by the superior resources and enterprise of this, and he called for measures to put the British debt in a way of liquidation before these things should come upon them. The debt of England has already reduced the mass of the people to the lowest condition. Taxation is carried to the extreme point of endurance. Though the interest of the debt may continue to be paid, there is little prospect, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstore's warning, of the principal being liquidated. But the time may come when the government may not be able to pay even the interest.

Now let us compare our own condition and future with the situation and future of England. At present we have a superabundant revenue-a revenue of over six hundred ns a year-without any one feeling seriously the burdens of taxation. The country is prosperous beyond all precedents, and that not artificially, but substantially. The United States, with a population of nearly forty million, is a hive of industry. We have had a surplus revenue in the last year sufficient to pay off nearly two hundred million of the debt. If we should deem it prudent to keep the present lscal laws in operation we could pay off the entire debt in ten years, and nobody, as we have said, would suffer seriously. That is our actual condition. But looking to the future what do we see? We have the unbounded wealth of a continent. Thousands of years could not exhaust it. In minerals, in coal, iron and all the more useful metals, we have an illimitable resource, while we have a greater amount of the precious metals than any quarter of the globe. Besides these sources of wealth we have those of agriculture, with every variety of productions that all the climates and soils of the earth can yield, and many that cannot be produced elsewhere. In all probability our wealth will be more than doubled in ten years, and our population in twenty. What are we not capable of? What is our national debt to us? As to political difficulties affecting us or our growth in the future, which Europeans seem to dwell on, that is all a bugbear. Our present troubles are only on the surface; they will all pass away, and whatever modifications may take place in our institutions or in the practical operation of the government, the nation will exist and increase in vitality and power. We have no motive for repudiating our debt, and we are too honorable and proud to do so. We have an abundance of means both to pay the interest and to liquidate the debt, and we shall certainly do both. Why, then, we ask again. is our credit so low in the markets of the world. compared with that of England and the other Powers of Europe which hardly know how to make both ends meet? We call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to answer. We want to know how long the money traders here and in Europe are to be permitted to ignore these irresistible facts and to hold us in such a humiliating position.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM .- The Paris journal L'Evenement contains an elaborate puff upon its own enterprise in working up a circulation of some forty-eight thousand copies within twelve months. The feat will not appear a very remarkable one when it is added that it was accomplished by the gift system, and that upwards of thirty thousand dollars were spent in premiums to subscribers. In logitimate journalistic enterprise, which depends altogether on the attraction of its news, the French and English journals are far behind the newspapers of this country. We publish in a single number as much varied intelligence. from all parts of the world, as would supply the leading London and Paris papers with a week's quota. Their news, like their editorials is apun out to cover space, and the conse quence is that they cannot push their circulation beyond a certain point, and cannot long keep it steady at that. A circulation like that of the HERALD has never yet been, and probably never will be, attained by any European daily. The reason is that newspapers abroad are merely the representatives of class interests, while here they are the official of the people. By the treaty now in preparation which is

to settle the complicated Mexican question Lower California and the Gulf of Califor nia, in addition to other northern Mexican States, are to be ceded to the United States government in consideration of the protection extended to the republic of Mexico as part of the arrangement entered into by the Emperor Napoleon and President John son. In accepting Lower California and the Gulf we gain a most valuable possession, equal only to California itself. It is question ther, in many respects, the Gulf and the Peninsula may not prove quite as advantageous to our interests as the territory acquired by the Mexican war. Heretofore Lower California has been in a measure a terra incognita. Now that it is about to become a part of the United States territory, its physical, geographical and political advantages become of some moment. The possession of the peninsula of Lower Callfornia will give us an additional territory on the Pacific seven hundred and fifty miles long, extending from the mouth of the Colorado river southward to Cape St. Lucas, and from thirty to one hundred and twenty miles wide. entire area may be measured at nearly two hundred thousand square miles. Under the misrule of the Mexican government Lower California has, of necessity, been comparatively unproductive; but it is capable of vast improvement when subjected to the enterprise of our people, which can make every acre yield tenfold its former results, both in mineral and agricultural wealth. The principal products heretofore developed are gold, wine, pearls, hides and tropical fruits of all kinds. In the vicinity of La Paz there is a gold mine of immense wealth, as yet but poorly worked. The temperature is varied, but not unfavorable to agricultural and other labor. In the extreme south and in the northern districts bordering on California the climate is most agreeable. In the central portion or district of Loreto tropical heats sometimes prevail.

The population, which is composed of mixed breed Indians, negroes and whites, amounted in 1850 to about twelve thousand, and has probably increased to fifteen or eighteen thousand at the present time. There are two principal cities, Loreto, the capital, and La Paz. On the Pacific coast there are numerous bays which might be converted into good harbors: for instance, the bay of Sebastian, San Marina, Magdalena and Ballenas.

But perhaps the Gulf may be regarded as more valuable even than the Peninsula, as with the possession of the States of Singles and Sonora it would give us some splendid scaporis on the west coast of the mainland, affording immediate communication between the Pacific and our territories, especially the golden valley of the Colorado. The port of Guaymas is the principal one and is reported to excel that of San Francisco. We need not expatiate upon the value of the Colorado region. It is perhaps the richest in mineral productions in the world. It is, in fact, a vein of gold and silver, besides possessing the finest pasture land on the Pacific slopes. It is comparatively isolated from our great centres now and altogether unapproachable from the Pacific; but when we can command Lower California, with its three coast lines, and the Gulf, with its fine barbors and scaports which we can connect with Texas by railroad through this fruitful Colorado region, who can put a limit to the wealth to be drawn from this whole district of country?

Under Mexican rule Lower California, with all its advantages, is little better than a waste. of no value to Mexico-a dead member of the body and a barrier between us and a large extent of the Pacific coast. As a part of the United States the waste will soon be made to bloom as a garden, and every resource it contains wil be amply developed. The Gulf of California abounds in pearls and corals, but the fisheries for these articles are neglected and yield but a small moiety of their actual productiveness. Fish of all kinds, including some of the rarest and most delicate species, are obtained in these waters. We can readily imagine how American enterprise

ble equivalents. Such is a portion of the advantages which the treaty for the disentanglement of the Mexican skein, suggested by President Johnson and about to be confirmed as acceptable by Napoleon and the republican government of Mexico, will confer upon this country. It is to the interest of all parties concerned—the United States, Mexico and France, that these negotiations should be speedily consummated.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-ME. CORNELL'S SUCCESSOR .- The term of office of the present Street Commissioner will expire in December, and it will become the duty of the Mayor to nominate to the Board of Aldermen a successor to Mr. Cornell. During the recent campaign the friends of Mr. Hoffman not only denied that he had any affiliation with the Tweed and Cornell "ring," but claimed that he had protected the taxpayers from many of their schemes of plunder. The Mayor will now have an opportunity of proving his in-dependence of the "ring," and the people will be able to judge of the sincerity of his professions by the character of his nominee for this important office.

There are various rumors affoat in reference to this matter. It is said that the Mayor is soliciting Messrs. Cornell and Tweed to resign their offices prior to the expiration of their term. This step is urged on the ground that It will weaken the fight certain to be made against the "ring" candidates in the charter election. But if Mr. Hoffman is in reality independent of the "ring" he will not hesitate to end in the name of some citizen for the office of Street Commissioner who is known to be friend of city reform, whether Mr. Cornell should consent or refuse to resign. Indeed the very request for a resignation would seem to imply a bargain between the Mayor and

the present Street Commissioner. In 1861 the Legislature passed an act exending the Street Commissioner's term of office to four years, and providing that he should only be removed in the same manner as provided by law in the case of the removal of Sheriff. This deprived the Board of Aldermen of their power to displace Mr. Cornell, and the coup d'état of the Board during the canvass which brought Mr. Hofman so suddealy back to the city did not contemplate the emoval of Mr. Cornell, but the nomination and confirmation of his successor. The promptness with which the Mayor then came to the Street Commissioner's rescue certainly did not imply a desire to get rid of that officer pending the

lies under very grave charges of corrupt and improper practices. It is just possible that Governor Fenton has delayed action on those charges for the purpose of placing his late op ponent in this poculiarly perplexing predica ment. At all events the people will watch fo Mayor Hoffman's nomination of a Street Comnissioner with some ouriosity.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—The investi-

gation of the Treasury Department into the causes of the late disaster to the steamer Evening Star has just been completed and reported upon by Captain Mew, who is in trusted with the administration of the steam boat laws. We published in yesterday's HERALD the substance of his report furnished us by special telegram from Washington. The testimony upon which the report is based appears to have been mainly obtained from the builders of the vessel and an ex-employe of the company, all of whom stated that the steamer was seaworthy at the time of her leaving New York, notwithstanding that a few months previous she had struck on a reef off the coast of Florida, where she remained for fifty hours. After this accident, which occurred in May last, she was permitted to make another voyage without being repaired. In July last she was overhauled, and it was found that her keel was considerably damaged by her collision with the reef, and that she had not foundered during the voyage to and from Havana, which intervened between the occurrence of the accident and the repair of damages, may probably be set down to the credit of some providentia interference. However, the report of Captain Mew entirely whitewashes the company, declares

the steamer to have been quite worthy when she salled on her disastrous voyage, and charges the loss of over two hundred lives upon the bad management of the unfortunate captain, who, as he perished with his vessel, can make no defence It is admitted in the report that although the law was complied with in the number of boats on board the Evening Star, vet she did not carry half enough to save her passengers and crew, from which we infer that the law is infamously defective and should be overhauled by Congress and improved. The report also suggests to us that if the loss of the ship was attributable to the deficiency of the captain we ought to have a better educated class of men in command of ocean going steamers. It is said, and no doubt with truth, that the Evening Star succumbed to the fury of one of thos circular storms which prevail in those regions The prevalence of these storms is well known They are not so much accidental as they are the results of known natural laws. No sailor should be intrusted with the command of a vessel carrying three hundred people navigating these waters who is not familiar with the laws which govern the winds and is incompetent to work his ship out of one of these inevitable cyclones or keep her out of it; and here again appears the necessity for more stringent legislation to regulate the capacity of sea captains. Therefore, accepting the report of the Treasury Department as the most intelligent verdict in this case that could be ar rived at from the testimony available, we find in it abundant evidence that there is an im perative necessity for a thorough reformation in the laws regulating our ocean navigation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED BY THE POLITICIANS BUT FAVORED BY THE PROPER or THE SOUTH .- The Georgia Legislature in session at Milledgeville on the 9th instant de clined to ratify the constitutional amendment, and passed resolutions explanatory of its action, declaring among other things that the last Congress was illegal and that the amendment was not proposed by two-thirds of the constitutional Congress, as required by law. The resolutions are tainted with one or two chimerical theories of the old secessionists and do not bear close scrutiny or argument.

action fully represent the people of the State and of the South, and it should not be mistaken as an expression of the feelings or opinions of the people. The votes against the smendment were those of men who would be disqualified from holding office by its adoption, and it was not natural to expect them to vote in its favor. These same leaders and the partisan press of South have endeavored, and with some success, to forestall and form public opinion on the subject by denonciations of the amendment; but our private advices from the South have all along indicated that a respectable party is forming and gradually increasing which favors in sentiment the adoption of the measure, and we believe that by the time the Legislatures of the country have passed upon the question and settled it the people of the South will not be persistently and hitterly adverse to the measure proposed. The prominent men of the South cannot advocate its adoption on account of the disqualifying clause of the amendment. Many who would avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from its adoption do not advocate it out of regard to their friends, who would be unfavorably affected. Others, who look upon its adoption as of vital importance to the South, shrink from being leaders in a cause which appears at present so unpopular; but the tional advantages to be derived will eventually outweigh the personal disadvantages resulting from the adoption of the amendment in the minds of the masses for whose benefit it was proposed, and the "bone and sinew." the laboring classes, will soon come to look upon the measure with favor.

OUTLAWS IN KENTUCKY .- It is reported by telegraph that a train of care was robbed under very remarkable circumstances near Franklin, Kentucky, on the 8th inst. The robbery was committed by a band of men with blackened faces and otherwise in disguise. Lying in wait for the train, they threw it off the track, doubtless by means of obstruction, and even threw a portion of it down a steep embankment. Then, under cover of the darkness, they plundered the passengers more or less thoroughly, and rode away doubtless with all the triumphant air commonly supposed to be characteristic of dashing highwaymen. This is a kind of orime that does not ordinarily occur in well organized civil society. It belongs to the class of outrages committed in the doubtful times that follow war when peace is not quite established, and there is a more than

sual proportion of men abroad who have a sperate disregard of consequences and no spect for any sort of authority. Is this ocourrence in Kentucky to be accepted as any indication of the state of society there? If it s it must be acknowledged that the mes urgent necessity exists for that community to reestablish society and organize its police. The community would do well to concentrate its ughts in that direction for a time, even if i ad to neglect the busy orators who are always talking of national politics.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE POPE.—The tlantic telegraph informs us that the Queer of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of residence at Granada, and that Spanish ressels-of-war are placed at his disposal in case of emergency. This is giving a definite shape to that support of the descendant of St. Peter that was vaguely promised from the same source some days ago. It would doubt-less be idle to argue the wisdom of this measure on the part of Spain or to urge that that country has had too much of the Pope already. It is true, however, that Spain was once the foremost of European countries in national vitality and that within her limits began, in Western Europe, that appearance of the people in the government that has since made memorable epochs in the history of other countries. The first popular representative Assembly of Western Europe was Spanish Spain had the start of France and England in the great race of national development, and it is at least a remarkable coincidence that while she is now far behind them, and even behind all other European countries in that race, she is also the one Christian country that has never sympathized in any degree with the spirit of the reformation—has never awakened to the discovery that blind adherence to the Church is inconsistent with modern civili-

As to the Pope, the Spanish offer opens the door only half way to escape from his diffi-culties. If he accepts "a residence at Granada" he of course gives up the whole question of temporal power for which he has hitherto so stoutly held out. He recently declared that he was "ready to die in defence of the right," and as the right referred to is in the matter of temporal sovereignty, he can only die in defence of it at Rome. His going to Spain, as it must settle the question against him, would also, after such brave words, look like a flight. But he has also said that "if necessary he would seek the exercise of his ministry in another land :" and such a declaration would seem to indicate that he had already determined to relinquish that perilous part of his greatness that lies in a material diadem. If the question of temporal power is once determined, the rest will be easy; for the amiable, pure minded and sincere old man will find a congenial refuge in the ancient Moorish stronghold, where, surrounded by a devout and faithful people and far removed from the political storms of this working-day world, out of the very reach of news, he may dream that he has gotten away into the fifteenth century and is the head of a quiet, credulous and Catholic world. So he may die in peace, perhaps the last of the Popes of Rome.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE TO COWES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. A gentleman, signing himself "Yachtsman," in the Herald of November 10, appears to be very much worants in the grand race to England have decided not to accompany their boats. He asks, "What reason can they give for not going?" In reply, I beg to inform him that most excellent reasons can be given in certain instances why the owners cannot go. First, their tim sacrifice their interests here for the more sake of a race across the ocean, and thus suffer their business to incur an irremediable detriment. Second, claims of a domes-tic nature, which are demanded of every man of family are made upon them, and which it would be almost im-

rell known fact—though probably having escaped the beervation of the "Yachtsman" of the inquiring turn o that the owners of the Henrietta and Vesta acin a gale of wind and an angry sea last October. They certainly evinced their pluck on that occasion, and as far 'Yachtsman' asks, "Won't they subject themselves

"Yachtaman" asks, "Won't they subject themselves to a suspicion of cowardics if they don't go?" Let me ask, has the gentieman had much experience in newspaper correspondence? I will not wait for his reply, but will answer it myself; "I think not," or most assuredly he would be more careful in his choice of language. Exception might be taken to it, and respectful inquiry made of Mr. "Yachtaman" in regard to his meaning. I am not one of the yacht owners. If I were, it strikes me forcibly I would solicit an explanation.

Now, sir, certain owners of these yachts, not being able to go themselves, choose to send their boats over in charge of intimate friends, who are willing to accept the responsibility; and what zerious objection has "Yachtsman" to this arrangement, which suits the gentiemen concerned remarkably well? Upon my word, I can't see. The gentiemen who will go have no fears of "encountering exposure and cold." For the sake of the excitement of the thing alone, they are willing to take the trip, and their interests do not keep them at home, as they are men of leisure. And really, I cannot see that any very remarkable pluck is to be evinced in going on these little boats.

They are sound and seaworthy—will be well manned

y are sound and seaworthy—will be well manned named. What is there to be afraid of? Does

and that starration will be our lot, and sharks and seaguils fatten on our cold bodies?

Nonsense; these yachts are as safe as shipe, and there is no more danger in sailing nautical miles on the broad Atlantic than statute miles on the placid waters of our lakes and rivers! And they will probably make the passage in something less than a month.

We are, generally speaking, a commercial people, and gentlemen cannot always afford to yield their business interests to take a pleasure trip across the ocean mercily to please the whims of John Smith or Jim Brown. They have something else to do besides racing for a sweep-stakes, or sailing for "fame!" But I think, sir, that I understand what "Yachtsman" was aiming at when he wrote his article, and must say that although I heartily endorse some of his ideas, I think he has made a mistake in making use of certain phrasecology, when he commit notices some of nis ideas, I think he has made a mistake making use of certain phraseciory, when he commitded them to paper. His object is to suggest, I believe, int the race be deferred till May, and his reasons are out excellent why this should be. But as the match is we made, it cannot, I am glad to ray, be postponed "by, look or by crock," and (D. V.) the start will be made on the second Tuesday in December.

LANDSMAN.

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Close of Argument Before Judge Bartol—A
Decision to Be Rendered on Tuesday, &c.
Bartmons, Nov. 10, 1866.
The case of the Commissioners, after elaborate argument, was closed to day. Judge Bartol will render a

written decision on Tuesday, at noon.

The Judges of Election who were appointed by the commissioners are required, under heavy penalties, to make returns thereof within five days after election, and the five days expire on Menday. Rumors prevail that they contemplate, should Judge Bartol's decision unseat the old Commissioners, claiming not to have been legal Judges, and thus nullify the election in Baltimore. It is highly probable that certain members of the Legislature will petition for its speedy convocation.

PROBABLE MURDER IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.

TROT, Nov. 10, 1866.

A young man named Bateman has suddenly disapsered from Hong's Corners, in the town of Namau, in his county, and is supposed to have been murdered by rival in a love affair. For some time past Bateman as been the recipient of several anonymous notes, reatening his life. On Thursday evening last Bateman tended a party, having in his possession a gun where-tih to defend himself, and while on his return home he believed to have been murdered by the rejected suitor at an accomplice. A spot near Bateman's house are svidence of a severe struggis. His gun, a givee it pockstbook were found. The body is supposed to we been threwn into an adjoining lake. Au investiga-

THE FASHIONS.

Advice About Shopping—Delightful but In slatent—A Moral Invocation and the W in a Store—The Materials for Dresses Quantity—Important New About Silks— Make Up—Winter Mantles and Bounets,

Since Fashion took me up, and sovereign like, occretion in a consecutive of female inconsistency. As regards counsel giving as counsel taking, I have observed that when a friesdraws up to my door at the full speed of her grays as jumps out of her carriage with that ominous look whit portends a weight at heart, I always feel assured I should be a consecutive and I am seldom wrong the consecutive in the consecutive and I am seldom wrong the consecutive in the consecutive in

and tuile; a mauve colored silk and poplin casaque, namented with chentile and white bugies, cords tassels. She is radiant, delighted; she shakes my hi she lightly springs into her seat before her carriage rolls off, it is evident her determination is firm; but, an hous or two later she comes out at the matinée in a new bea-net, a black velvet robe and a Chantilly lace circular.

Now this, morally speaking, is somewhat discouraging in the case of the above friend, however, her excellent neglecting advice, though asked for, act on their own principles, which are often violet peplums on rose colored robes, or green skirts over that particular blue which is suggestive of culpable animosity towards the green.

After the above I may conclude that advice spon-

taneously administered is sure to be listened to in the same spirit at that which prevails among a congregation while attending a sermon of which they were not asked to choose the subject.

The text I propose to your readers is:—Bet necessity guide you to a store; may my advice accompany you while you are there, and may the Fates help you out of

Necessity, I said. Let us consider necessity. Necessity, I said. Let us consider necessity. Every woman has wants of shopping, from the chignon down to git heels; but all wants are not absolutely salutary. The garment which comes nearest to the skin near not be a ricamier, which signifies a lawn, Valencienned and insertion lace cobweb. A petiticuat need not be and cloud of mushin frilling and edging. But the things that a woman mush have are a morning or negligo gown, a plain, useful walking costume, a visiting robe, a winter mantle, a sprinkling of bonnets, a head dress or two, a dinner toilet, a concert dress, several ball dresses, muss, fans, parasois and other accessories coming under no better denomination than that of light artiflery.

I see bachelors smite, for they do read all the fashion letters they can get hold of, and they are invariably chuckling over self-congratulation on single biesseaness, but I have advice in store for them, too, of which more

neigeuse. Have two skirts and a paietot sack ma The over skirt can be vandyked, gored and pip violet taffeta; ten metres will suffice.

riclet taffets; ten metres will suffice.

The visiting robe will lead you to the silk stores, and here your life is in perli; steer carefully up to a serious looking gentleman; there can be no difficulty about land, ing near one, for it is a knowl fact that silk mereers are at present all looking very serious. They will offer you plain silks in the most tempeter shades—sunsets, twilights, gray pénitence and chempiles embroidered favens. Neapolitan blues, despitable the serious shades—sunsets, twilights, gray pénitence and chempile embroidered favens. Neapolitan blues, despitables and stripes enough for their own backs when they say that "nothing but these will be worn." These are all fastionable truly, only when a man says "nothing but," it sounds peremptory, and fashion hattee control. The fact is, something else is coming out, for the silk districts in France are suffering, and it has been decreed that brochès are to take the lead of unit. Whe has not heard of rich brocatel with lovely bouquets of flowers on appropriate grounds? The Louis XV. etyle is all broche, and the new starring workmen at Lyons will find employment. It is said that brochès have become an imperfal question, and that the Emperor is

volvet. I gave a full description in my last of man trimmings. But we have now the sprinkling of bonn and your course lies clear before you. You have nothly to fear so much in a bonnet shop as your own way we inclinations for this "duck of a Lamballe, that dear lit

gray velvet stripes on pear ground, the whole producing a rich chinchilla effect.

You necessarily want three bonnets to match these toilets, for I imagine no one would buy a bonnet as one would needles and pins, because they might be wanted, shadee of dresses should be consulted before a lady sets her beart on this or that love.

Bonnets are more important than people imagine. One only possible reasonable bonnet which one can purchase without any fear of being sorry for it afterwards is the 'incrovable,' because we are all to be coming out incredibly. The male part of the creation never will be believed in those high incroyable shirt collars, fly-away cost fronts and brass buttons; still they have adopted the style and we are to follow their example. An 'incroyable' bonnet is as essential in a wardrobe as a pair of gloves; one can't do without it. It is an intermediate bonnet that is to be worn when full dress is not urgens on when the dress is not urgens.

the first instance I shall have come across of that city being more than a fortnight behind Paris in the general move towards progress.

That we are all nearing that way is certain, for minusts are being played instead of polkas, and the incroyable waistoost with but two buttons at the waist is aiready worn and even admired in refined circles.

The Pompadour must have an Anadous, which is the Spanish manifils and catelan in one, with a full damasteres on the bosom amidst jet lace drapery, and the ame over the left temple. Should these not have reached New York I shall not be astonished, as they are not to be shown in shops till the higher powers have worn them, and they only can be got slight of by dint of clever maneaurering. The concert robe, which is so caimly waiting in soft, sober gray for hea bonnet, shall not be less favored than her sisters. The turban diaddime is for her, but this new idea shall be described in my nest. There is no likelihood of it coming out excepting by stealth, and besides, it is such very full dress that it will scarcily be worn before the new brochies.

The ball dresses, accessories, and the new cap, with the bachelors, shall be attended to in my next.

An Old Fogy On Fashious

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

For the past month the millinery trade has stood se state que. Constant changes in fashions admitted inexd parties to design and make for themselves rough and plainly made "top piece"—ridiculous in the extreme—which they style a bonnet. It is no French fashion, but on the contrary, is an American idea. The true Parisian style is large bonnets with square crowns. true Parisian style is large bonnets with square crowns. Jet or naments and willow primes have become so common that the size have discarded them. In Paris they have been done away with altogether, and flowers are considered much neater and far prettier. Who can contend for anything more handsome than "mature's summer bloome." They are more becoming, more beautifying and better adapted to suit our fair American ladies. French pattern bonnets of the latest importations prove to us the above statements are correct. Some bonnets are small, we will admit, but where flowers cannot be used as "top face trimmings" (see purposed) they are placed on both sides (inside) of the bonnet. Flowers are placed on both sides (inside) of the bonnet. Flowers are quite stylish. We trust the style of substituting oddition for "beautiful French flowers" will be done away with hereafter, and flowers stand a prominent decoration in all our coming "full dress" entertainments.

BRANGEVILE, S. C., Nov. 16, 1866.
Mrs. Garvin and daughter were murdered near Orang
burg, S. C., last Thursday by two freedmen. The mu
levers have been arrested.

REWARD OFFERED FOR A MURDERFE

St. Lorin, Mo., Nov. 10, Salt Lake City has effered \$2,000 reward in problematon of the assassin of Dr. Robinson, rundered there. The cuttans, by private subscriber avec saded \$6,000 to this sum. Brizham You